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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 32 JANUARY 19, 1917. No. 3

TRANSPORTATION OF MILK.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANY FOR CONDITION OF MILK DURING TRANSPORTATION.

In 1912 the city of Chicago, Ill., adopted an ordinance governing the sale of milk in the city. Certain provisions of this ordinance, which regulated the pasteurization of milk, were declared to be reasonable and valid by the supreme court of the State. (Pub. Health Repts. Reprint 342, p. 96.)

The ordinance prohibited bringing into the city milk the temperature of which was above 55° F. It was also required that the milk should be transported in sealed cans. A railroad company was prosecuted, charged with bringing into the city milk which was above the required temperature. The Illinois Supreme Court decided that, unless it could be shown that it was possible for a railroad company to ascertain the temperature of the milk without having access to the interior of the cans, the ordinance was unreasonable and not enforceable so far as it applied to railroad companies bringing milk into the city.

The court was careful, however, to make it clear that a city has the right to protect the health of its inhabitants by reasonable regulations governing the importation and sale of milk.

The opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 155.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN ST. PAUL, MINN.[1]

By G. B. YOUNG, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

This branch of activity, as supplemental to dairy and meat inspection, was inaugurated in July, 1914, by providing for one inspector at $1,320.

The place was the first one in the department, it is understood, to be filled under the new civil-service law.

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[1] Continued from last week's Public Health Reports.